



Fact Sheet

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Foreign Agricultural Service

WTO and Agriculture What's at Stake for Kansas?

October 1999

Kansas is an important producer of agricultural products and a major exporter. In 1998, the state's cash farm receipts totaled \$7.8 billion, and it ranked 6th among all 50 states in the value of its agricultural exports. Kansas' exports reached an estimated \$2.8 billion, up from \$1.8 billion in 1991.

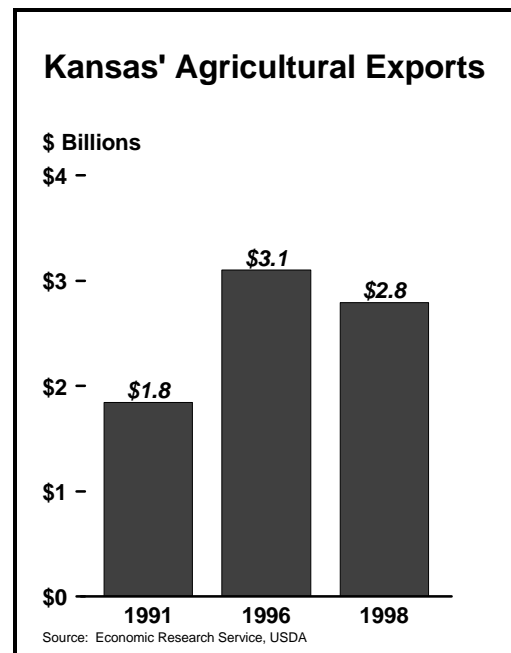
These exports help boost farm prices and income, while supporting about 42,600 jobs both on the farm and off the farm in food processing, storage, and transportation. Exports are increasingly important to Kansas' agricultural and state-wide economy.

Measured as exports divided by farm cash receipts, the state's reliance on agricultural exports has risen from 26 percent to 36 percent since 1991.

The top five agricultural exports in 1998 were:

- # live animals and red meats -- \$714 million
- # wheat and products -- \$703 million
- # feed grains and products -- \$486 million
- # soybeans and products -- \$292 million
- # hides and skins -- \$229 million

World demand for these products is increasing, but so is competition among suppliers. If Kansas farmers, ranchers, and food processors are to compete successfully for the export opportunities of the 21st century, they need *fair trade* and *fair access* to growing global markets.



Kansas Benefits From Trade Agreements

- # Kansas, the nation's largest wheat producer and a major cattle state, benefits under the Uruguay Round from reductions of more than 33 percent in the quantity of EU wheat and beef receiving export subsidies by 2000. Japan is expanding its 5,530,000 ton tariff-rate quota for wheat by 35,000 tons annually from 1995 to 2000, and committed to reducing beef tariffs from 50 percent to 38.5 percent. Korea will eliminate its beef import quota by 2001 and reduce its tariffs to 40 percent by 2004.
- # Kansas continues to benefit under the Uruguay Round as Japan increases its 3.75-million-ton zero duty quota for feed corn by 450,000 tons in 2000. South Korea is lowering its in-quota tariff on feed corn and popcorn from 3 percent to 1.8 percent from 1995 to 2005. Korea will also reduce tariffs on mixed animal feeds from 7 percent to 4.2 percent.